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ALBANIA. 19 Oct.—Communist Party Purge. It was learned from an article in the Cominform journal that about 4,500 members of the (Communist) Party of Labour had been purged between 1950 and 1952.

ARGENTINA. 8 Oct.—France. A trade agreement with France was initialled in Buenos Ayres.

17 Oct.—United States. In a speech to workers in Buenos Aires Gen. Perón said that all differences with the United States had been removed, thanks to the intervention of President Eisenhower who had sent his brother to smooth out difficulties.

21 Oct.—Great Britain. The chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Argentina and officials of the Chamber's executive committee were received by Gen. Perón in the presence of the Foreign Minister and the Minister for Economic Affairs. They expressed concern at the recent decline in Argentine purchases of British goods and the hope that British industry might help in supplying capital equipment for the second five-year plan. Gen. Perón and his Ministers gave an assurance that the sterling proceeds of Argentine exports to Britain would be spent in the United Kingdom or the sterling area.

AUSTRALIA. 12 Oct.—Pearl Fishing. The new legislation affecting pearl fishing (*see p. 553*) came into force.

13 Oct.—Uranium. Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, told the House of Representatives that the Government had not entered into any contract with the U.K. Government for the sale of uranium additional to the contract already made with the Combined Atomic Development Agency, and it would not dream of concluding any agreement which could deprive Australia of her own uranium requirements. The talks with Lord Cherwell had been purely exploratory.

15 Oct.—Atomic Weapons. Mr Menzies said in Parliament that he favoured an early meeting of national leaders to see how far they could agree on atomic controls.

16 Oct.—Defence. Defence talks opened in Canberra with a conference attended by Field-Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister, and service chiefs. The British and New Zealand High Commissioners were also present.

United States. Mr Nixon, Vice-President of the United States, said at a luncheon in Canberra that negotiations were taking place between America and Australia on commerce and navigation. He emphasized the importance of friendship between the United States and the Commonwealth.

19 Oct.—Mr Nixon arrived in Canberra for talks with the Cabinet on questions of common interest.

Defence. Field-Marshal Sir John Harding told the press that his talks with the Australian and New Zealand Chiefs of Staff Committee would cover all common defence interests in the Pacific and Far East, including Australian and New Zealand home defence and sea and air communications.

AUSTRIA. 12 Oct.—Danube Shipping. It was announced that Austria and Yugoslavia had concluded an agreement giving each other's ships freedom of the Danube in both countries.

13 Oct.—Protests to Russia. The Minister of the Interior informed the Cabinet that protests had been made to the central Soviet Kommandatura because thirty-eight police officials in the Soviet sector of Vienna had been assigned duties in connection with the W.F.T.U. conference. The chief of the Vienna police had also protested to the deputy Soviet city commandant because of instructions issued to delegates staying in hotels in the Soviet sector not to comply with police regulations concerning registration.

14 Oct.—Prisoners. A contingent of 634 Austrian prisoners of war and deported persons arrived back in Austria from camps in Russia.

18 Oct.—Western Note. The Government announced that in identical replies to the Austrian Note of 10 September the British, French, and U.S. Governments had stated that they would welcome Austrian participation in negotiations on the peace treaty, but they pointed out such participation was dependent on agreement between the four occupying Powers. They considered the question should be discussed at the next four-Power meeting on the Austrian treaty and promised support for the Austrian request.

20 Oct.—Soviet Concessions. The Chancellor told the Cabinet that the Soviet authorities had informed the Government of its decision to allow Austrian frontier guards to be armed with pistols or rifles and to restore the right of private citizens in the Soviet zone to own shot guns for game.

BELGIUM. 13 Oct.—Sabotage. The police announced that five acts of sabotage had been committed in the past week at the military airfield at Florennes.

BRAZIL. 10 Oct.—Currency Regulations. The Government announced immediate drastic changes in the import and export control system and currency regulations with a view to restoring the trade and payments position. Under the new system all foreign currency resulting from export sales would be sold compulsorily to the Bank of Brazil which would issue certificates on 70 per cent of the currency sold to it. The remaining 30 per cent would be allotted to pay Brazilian debts abroad (amounting to about \$1,700 m.). The certificates issued by the Bank would be sold at official stock markets by auction, and within five days of obtaining certificates an importer would have to buy a corresponding amount of foreign currency at the official rate of exchange. To stimulate exports, the Bank of Brazil, when purchasing currency from exporters, would pay a bonus of five cruzeiros a dollar on currency derived from coffee exports and ten cruzeiros for other exports.

BRITISH GUIANA. 8 Oct.—Some 620 British troops landed in Georgetown and took over certain guard duties. The Prime Minister, Dr Jagan, announced in the State Assembly that the elected Ministers

British Guiana (*continued*)

had decided to send a delegation to London and to New York to put the P.P.P.'s (People's Progressive Party) case before the U.K. Government and the United Nations.

The P.P.P. issued a circular calling on its members for unwavering obedience to its directions and appealing to them to 'remain firm.

9 Oct.—Suspension of the Constitution (*see Great Britain*).

Governor's Broadcast. Sir Alfred Savage, the Governor, broadcast a statement to the people in which he said that what had happened was inevitable. His first duty was to maintain law and order, and, addressing the police and volunteer force, he said he knew attempts had been made to undermine their loyalty to the Crown, and through intimidation and other methods to seduce them from the high traditions of their service. He relied on them to do their duty without fear or favour. British forces were there in sufficient force to cope with any emergency, and they would be used to assist the police and volunteers, if necessary, to protect life and property. He had been obliged to declare a state of emergency, and, as a precaution, meetings had been banned and checks on road traffic instituted. He said the suspension of the Constitution had been necessary because 'over recent months there has been a planned and continuous programme of strengthening links with Communist countries with a view to making British Guiana a servile State where the people are compelled under intimidation to give up those freedoms which we all cherish.

After recalling how, since he arrived in April, he had done everything possible to get to know all sections of the people and to encourage economic development and investment through the establishment of a better understanding between labour and capital, Sir Alfred described how confidence had been 'recklessly thrown away'. He had done his utmost to make the Constitution work and to induce the Ministers to carry out their responsibilities, but most of their time had been spent in building up a political dictatorship, while they even stated that they were prepared to use violence to obtain their ends. Not only had visiting industrialists—who might have done much to assist in economic and social development—lost confidence in the country, but individual residents had been reducing their investments, and in recent weeks over \$1,600,000 had been withdrawn from savings banks in excess of deposits.

Addressing the workers, he said it was not true that, during the recent strike, he had not answered a call for his intervention and took no interest in them. When the Ministers suggested that he should intervene he agreed to do so, provided both parties would accept his decision. The Labour Minister refused. The sugar strike was deliberately engineered by certain Ministers and others to secure the domination of the industry for political and not trade union purposes. He had promised to do all he could to help to arrange for the questions of housing and land to be taken up and money provided, but the strike had prevented a start being made.

After carrying on the administration with the help of his advisers

he would appoint an interim Government, with Guianese taking part. A commission of inquiry would be set up to make recommendations regarding the Constitution. He would establish a British Guiana credit corporation and an economic council with a development committee in each country, and would see that the various economic proposals put before him would as far as was practicable be implemented. He ended with an appeal for trust and support from everyone.

10 Oct.—The People's Progressive Party issued a pamphlet calling for a general strike, for a campaign of non-co-operation and non-fraternization, and for a boycott of U.K. goods.

11 Oct.—The police raided the printers and seized undistributed stocks of the pamphlet.

The United Democratic Party (in opposition to the P.P.P.) issued a statement calling for patience, tact, co-operation, and loyalty to the Queen.

12 Oct.—Thirteen and a half acres of a sugar plantation were destroyed by arson. On another plantation an overseer was threatened by workers armed with cutlasses.

The British Guiana Sugar Association reported that 5,620 sugar workers had gone on strike. The strike was complete on one estate and partial on five of the other fourteen major estates.

The executive of the Manpower Citizens Association—the non-striking union of sugar workers—passed a resolution expressing approval and support of the Governor's recent actions and pledging loyalty to the Crown.

Mr Burnham, Chairman of the P.P.P. and former Minister of Education, sent a telegram to the Colonial Secretary asking him to receive himself and Dr Jagan in London on 19 October.

13 Oct.—Police raided the houses of Dr Jagan and about forty other leaders of the P.P.P. and seized documents.

The Governor told the press that the colony was facing a serious potential financial crisis as a result of maladministration by the deposed Government.

The Governor issued a decree forbidding all workers in public services, shipping, and docks to strike.

14 Oct.—Forty acres of sugar cane were destroyed by fire-raisers.

15 Oct.—It was learned that Dr Jagan had sent a message to Mr Nehru, Prime Minister of India, protesting against the British action and requesting an invitation to address the Indian Parliament.

Sugar producers reported an improvement in the numbers at work.

16 Oct.—The Governor stated in a broadcast that there was no general strike: the sugar workers were returning and no other workers were out. He appealed to union leaders and members who were still thinking of taking strike action to remain at work. He also said that he was consulting with sugar producers about more housing loans and the prospect of peasant farming. On the return of normal conditions the Government, industry, and employees would be represented on the local development committees which would be set up.

Dr Jagan issued a statement protesting about the refusal of the

British Guiana (continued)

United States, the Guianas, and the British West Indies to grant an exit visa to himself and Mr Burnham. He claimed that the refusal was due to British Government pressure.

17 Oct.—Indian reply to Dr Jagan's request (*see India*).

18 Oct.—Security police continued their raids and seized more documents.

19 Oct.—Mr Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, arrived in Georgetown to investigate the situation.

Dr Jagan and Mr Burnham left by air for Europe. They said they were going to put their case before the 'appeal court of world opinion'.

Sabotage of a railway line at Blairmont caused slight damage to a goods train.

21 Oct.—Mr Hopkinson told the press that meetings with all sides had convinced him that the British Government had been 'entirely justified' in their prompt and strong action in the Colony.

CANADA. 12 Oct.—**Free Trade.** Mr St Laurent, Prime Minister, strongly urged in a speech in Montreal that the western allies should be given a chance of 'trade not aid' by the relaxation of trade restrictions. He said Canada could not take the lead; it was for other nations as financially strong as Canada.

CEYLON. 12 Oct.—**Prime Minister's Resignation.** Mr Senanayake, Prime Minister, resigned owing to ill health, and the Governor-General called on Sir John Kotalawala, leader of the House of Representatives and Minister of Transport and Works, to form a new Government.

13 Oct.—**New Government.** The new Government was announced as follows: Sir John Kotalawala, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and External Affairs, and Minister of Transport and Works; Mr J. R. Jayawardene, Agriculture and Food and Leader of the House of Representatives; Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Finance; Mr E. A. Nugawela, Health; Sir Lalita Rajapakse, Justice; Mr M. B. Banda, Education; Mr A. Ratnayake, Home Affairs; Dr M. C. M. Kaleel, Labour; Mr C. W. W. Kannangara, Local Government; Mr R. G. Senanayake, Commerce and Trade; Mr S. Natesan, Posts and Broadcasting; Mr G. G. Ponnambalam, Industries and Fisheries; Mr P. B. Bulankulame, Lands and Land Development; Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Housing and Social Services.

17 Oct.—**New Government.** It was announced that Mr E. B. Wickremanayaka, Q.C. had been appointed to replace Sir Lalita Rajapakse as Minister of Justice.

CHINA. 8 Oct.—U.S. Note *re* Korean conference (*see United States*).

10 Oct.—**Korea: Note to United States.** The Peking Government sent through the Swedish Ambassador a reply to the three U.S. communications on the Korean peace conference. It agreed to a meeting between U.S., Chinese, and North Korean representatives to discuss arrangements for the conference, but suggested that the meeting should

be held at Panmunjom and that besides discussing the time and place of the conference it should also discuss its composition. It repeated that this should be enlarged to include India and other Asian countries.

12 Oct.—U.S. Note on Korean conference (*see United States*).

19 Oct.—**Note to U.S.A.** The Foreign Minister, Chou En Lai, sent a reply to the U.S. Note of 12 October in which he agreed to send a representative to Panmunjom on 26 October to discuss arrangements for the Korean political conference. He reserved, however, the right to raise the question of the composition of the conference, declaring that contrary to the American interpretation, the armistice agreement, neither in wording nor intention, excluded participation of neutral nations. He also complained that the earlier Chinese Note on the subject had not received sufficient attention. A similar Note was sent by the North Korean Government.

21 Oct.—Indian proposal for talks on Tibet (*see India*).

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA.

13 Oct.—The Consultative Committee for the Colombo Plan met in Delhi and was addressed by Mr Nehru who spoke of the passionate desire of millions of people in South and South-east Asia to improve their lot and achieve social justice. He emphasized that the problem must be approached in an imaginative and democratic way, and that the people to be helped must be made to realize that they were 'partners in an enormous undertaking, in a great adventure'.

17 Oct.—At the final session the Colombo Plan countries agreed that in spite of Asia's falling export earnings, the £1,868 m. Commonwealth project must be continued without slackening the rate of progress.

DENMARK. 21 Oct.—**N.A.T.O. Bases.** Mr Hedtoft, Prime Minister, reaffirmed in the Folketing the Government's determination not to allow troops of the N.A.T.O. allies to occupy Danish air bases.

EGYPT. 9 Oct.—**Canal Zone.** The Deputy Premier, Col. Abdel Nasser, referred in a press statement to Lord Salisbury's remarks about the Canal Zone negotiations and said that if Britain could not come to recognize Egypt's complete rights reactionary elements in that country should be prepared to face a popular organized struggle by millions of Egyptians, who would 'rally as one man to defend their independence and sovereignty'. 'We all believe,' he declared, 'that death in honour and dignity is better than life in the humiliation and shame of foreign occupation.' Conditions had completely changed in Egypt, and 'this Government has never believed for a moment that talks are the only means by which the Fatherland's objectives may be achieved'.

10 Oct.—**Canal Zone Talks.** Major Saleh Salem, Minister for National Guidance, issued a statement to the foreign press in which he said that he believed agreement with the British was impossible: every time the Egyptian side took a step forward to meet the British, the latter took a step backward. He went on to give examples of difficulties caused by the British in regard to the right to return to the Canal Zone and the

Egypt (continued)

question of dress to be worn by British technicians. (The British Foreign Office later issued a statement saying that Major Salem's statement was 'not accepted as correct in several respects': on no occasion had the British gone back on their word once given.)

Spy Ring. The security authorities announced that they had rounded up a spy ring engaged in collecting information about the army for 'a hostile foreign Power'.

Trials. Ahmed Nassif, Deputy Director in the Ministry of Justice, was sentenced to life imprisonment for 'jeopardizing the security of the State by circulating alarming and false rumours in foreign interests'.

11 Oct.—An Egyptian named Mahmoud Sabri Ali, a former employee of the British in the Canal Zone, was sentenced to death for high treason. Another Egyptian received a life sentence for informing foreign circles about the Egyptian political situation, and another received fifteen years for disseminating propaganda hostile to the regime.

Ibrahim Farag. The Council of the Revolution reduced the life sentence on Ibrahim Farag to fifteen years' imprisonment.

12 Oct.—**Canal Zone Incident.** The British Embassy announced that on 11 October three armed Egyptians had shot two British airmen near Ismailia, slightly wounding them.

13 Oct.—**Trials.** A Cairo journalist, Mahmoud Shukry, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for treason.

14 Oct.—**Trials.** Three Egyptians were sentenced to death by the revolutionary tribunal for espionage.

18 Oct.—The revolutionary tribunal sentenced Karim Tabet, former press counsellor to ex-King Farouk, to life imprisonment for treason, corruption, and abuse of office.

Umma Party charges against Egypt (*see Sudan*).

EUROPEAN MOVEMENT. **10 Oct.**—The second congress of the European Movement ended in The Hague after adopting a resolution which declared that, without accepting the *status quo* of a divided Germany and a divided Europe, only a European community could ensure a peaceful solution of outstanding European problems, and which resolved to help by all peaceful means to free the peoples under the Soviet yoke.

FRANCE. **8 Oct.**—Trade agreement (*see Argentina*).

9 Oct.—**Censure Vote.** The Assembly rejected Socialist and Communist motions of censure against the Government's social policy. The Socialist motion was defeated by 300 votes to 247 and the Communist by 390 to 222.

12 Oct.—**Peasants' Strike.** Farmers staged a one-day strike in central and southern France in protest against the Government's alleged failure to support farm prices.

13 Oct.—**Exports to Communist Countries.** The Minister of Finance signed an order extending to exports to Eastern Europe and Communist China (excepting strategic materials) the same privileges

as those already granted to exports to other countries. The privileges consisted in the partial repayment by the State of employers' insurance charges and taxes incurred in the manufacture of the goods.

E.P.U. Deficit. It was announced that France's deficit in E.P.U. amounted to \$24,800,000 in September. This brought her total deficit in E.P.U. to \$780,300,000.

14 Oct.—Greece. A Franco-Greek protocol was signed in Paris which fixed the framework for a detailed study of the technical and financial means by which French industry could contribute to the Greek Government's modernization plan. It provided for a joint Franco-Hellenic commission to study the Greek projects.

15 Oct. et seq. Viet-Nameese National Peace Congress (see *Indo-China*).

Greece. In a communiqué on the Franco-Greek protocol, the Quai D'Orsay announced that France had offered to grant credit for 5,500 m. francs (£5.5 m.) worth of materials and services for the modernization of the Greek electricity supply system, repayable up to 1960.

Indo-China. Negotiations between French and Laotian delegations opened in Paris.

17 Oct.—Franco-Cambodian Military Agreement (see *Indo-China*).

Indo-China. The Viet-Nameese High Commissioner's office in Paris issued a communiqué declaring that the ideas of the Viet-Nameese National Congress and the Emperor were not in conflict since both wished to negotiate Franco-Viet-Nameese relations on the basis of full equality and sovereignty.

18 Oct.—Western Note to Russia (see *U.S.S.R.*).

Three-Power Talks (see *Great Britain*).

19 Oct.—Viet-Nam. The Emperor Bao Dai said that he favoured Viet-Nam's continued membership of the French Union, provided that it meant the equal partnership of sovereign States.

Monnet Plan. The annual report for 1952 of the Monnet plan commission on modernization and re-equipment in France and the overseas countries of the French Union was presented to the Government. The plan was for six years, ending 1952. The report stated that in the 'key resources' old deficiencies had been swept away and the French economy now possessed the means for production of both greater quantity and quality. In 1952 the following percentages of the planned level of production had been achieved: hydro-electric power 100, coal 96, electricity 95, steel 87. Cement production was 1 per cent above the level and refined petroleum 15 per cent above. But agriculture, despite the quadrupling of the provision of tractors and the doubling of nitrogenous fertilizer output, had achieved little more than half of the modest 16 per cent increase over the pre-war average set by the plan. In the second Monnet plan modernization of agriculture would receive high priority. The report stated that industrial expansion had come to a halt in the first half of 1953, being 5 per cent less than in the similar period of 1952, although manpower and equipment were available to produce 5 per cent more. It said this was due principally to the 'extra-

France (*continued*)

ordinary rigidity' of the national economy with its pre-occupation with security. This would have to be remedied under the second Monnet plan.

Great Britain. M. René Massigli, French Ambassador in London, speaking to the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, said France's sterling problem had become more serious than her dollar problem. Trade between France and Great Britain had been adversely affected because after the war Britain spent less on luxury goods. To make up for this France must now try to sell more to the British Dominions. He said if the sterling and franc zones could not balance their payments there was the danger of these common markets becoming closed trade areas.

20 Oct.—Indo-China. M. Laniel said in the National Assembly that the impending Franco-Viet-Nam negotiations would aim at 'transferring the powers that France still retained so that Viet-Nam might enjoy her full independence, and reconciling that independence with her continuance within the French Union'. He stated that the Viet-Nam army would total 200,000 men by the end of the year, thanks partly to the \$385 m. of U.S. aid. The Assembly rejected M. Laniel's objections to an immediate debate and produced the necessary number of signatures to support the demand.

Strike. Market gardeners in the Paris area began a two-day protest strike against the recent fall in agricultural prices.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA. 13 Oct.—Senegal. African trade unions launched a thirty-six-hour general strike throughout Senegal in protest against the colony's labour laws. Troops and police were called in to run public services.

GERMANY. 9 Oct.—West Germany. Re-election of Chancellor.

Dr Adenauer was re-elected Chancellor by the *Bundestag* by a vote of 305 to 148. Thirteen members of the coalition abstained. (In 1949 Dr Adenauer was elected by a majority of only one vote.)

10 Oct.—O.E.E.C. decision re German surplus with E.P.U. (*see Organization for European Economic Co-operation*).

13 Oct.—East Germany. Return of Prisoners from Russia. The Ministry of the Interior announced that 5,374 German prisoners who had been serving sentences for crimes committed during the war had been released from Russia between 25 September and 8 October. Of these, 4,057 whose homes were in western Germany had been handed over to the Federal authorities.

West Germany. It was announced that a committee had been appointed by the Government to prepare material setting out the German case to be set before a four-Power conference.

15 Oct.—East Germany. Tax Reductions. The east German Cabinet announced tax reductions affecting all wage earners receiving less than 900 east marks a month (about £75), i.e. about 80 per cent of the population.

20 Oct.—West Germany. New Government. Dr Adenauer announced his new Government as follows: *Chancellor and Foreign Minister*, Konrad Adenauer (C.D.U.); *Vice-Chancellor and Minister for European Economic Co-operation*, Franz Blücher (F.D.P.); *Interior*, Gerhard Schröder (C.D.U.); *Finance*, Fritz Schäffer (C.D.U.); *Economics*, Ludwig Erhard (C.D.U.); *Justice*, Fritz Neumayer (F.D.P.); *Agriculture*, Heinrich Lübke (C.D.U.); *Labour*, Anton Storch (C.D.U.); *Transport*, Hans-Christoph Seebohm (German Party); *Refugees*, Theodor Oberländer (Refugee Party); *All-German Affairs*, Jakob Kaiser (C.D.U.); *Housing*, Viktor-Emmanuel Preusker (F.D.P.); *Family and Youth Questions*, Franz-Josef Würmeling (C.D.U.); *Bundesrat Affairs*, Heinrich Hellwege (German Party); *Ministers without Portfolio*, Franz-Josef Strauss (C.D.U.), Robert Tillmanns (C.D.U.), Waldemar Kraft (Refugee Party); Herman Schäfer (F.D.P.). (Herr Kraft, Minister without Portfolio, was a former member of the Nazi Party.)

Government Policy. In a declaration of policy to the *Bundestag*, Dr Adenauer said that Germany would never recognize the Oder-Neisse frontier, but this was an issue which must be solved by 'exclusively peaceful' and not forcible means. He reaffirmed his loyalty to the policy of European integration, declaring that the E.D.C. treaty was 'the indispensable condition for the peace of Europe' and that there was no clash of interest between integration and reunion, but he emphasized that the delay in bringing the western treaties into effect was causing impatience in Germany. Reunion in peace and freedom remained the supreme goal, and he hoped that the Kremlin would agree to discuss at a four-Power conference all-German elections and the standing of an all-German Government. He emphasized the need for healthy Franco-German relations, saying that they must be the basis for a European community, and he hoped that direct talks would soon be started with a view to finding an acceptable solution of the Saar problem within the spirit of European co-operation. He said that if the Soviet Government were inspired by goodwill and really desired peace his Government was willing to join in offering, within the scope of the present treaty system, such security guarantees as the Soviet Government might consider necessary. In regard to domestic affairs, he said that social, economic, and financial policy was to be co-ordinated as a whole. The first essential was a sound currency; he would expect the co-operation of the two partners in industry; and he would pursue a free economy policy. The Government would also seek to attain convertibility of currencies and to end export subsidies which vitiated competition among nations.

East Berlin. A.D.N. announced that four east German policemen had been killed in a fight with a 'Fascist gang of terrorists' in east Berlin on 16 October.

GREAT BRITAIN. 8 Oct.—Conservative Conference. The Conference of the Conservative Party opened at Margate, and was addressed by Lord Salisbury who gave an account of the position as regards foreign

Great Britain (continued)

policy. He said he went to Washington to try to obtain acceptance of Sir Winston Churchill's proposal for talks with Russia at the highest level, and he brought the proposal before the conference. But the reception he got there led him to the definite conclusion that there was not at that time any chance of those proposals being agreed to. The great thing seemed to him not to have them rejected outright. In the meantime, the more limited proposal was put forward, not by himself, for a four-Power conference of Foreign Ministers to discuss Germany. This received strong support and was reported to be acceptable to the west German Government. He told his colleagues at home that he recommended its acceptance, since it seemed to be the best that could be obtained at the moment. His colleagues, with the endorsement of the Prime Minister, had agreed with his views. That was the whole story as far as he was concerned. As regards the Suez Canal Zone, Lord Salisbury said they had not yet reached agreement with the Egyptians even on general principles, and he was by no means certain that they would.

Mr Eden, in his first speech since his resumption of office, confirmed reports that consideration was being given to a plan, hinted at by the Prime Minister on 11 May, for offering Russia a western security guarantee. He said: 'There is certainly room in our policy for assurances to the Soviets that we do not threaten their security. We are working on that to see in what form such assurances might be given and I think that something can be worked out'.

Referring to the Soviet Note of 28 September, which he described as 'an involved and negative document', he said they intended to return speedily a clear and positive reply, 'because, for our part, we really want this four-Power meeting on Germany'.

Trieste Free Territory. An Anglo-U.S. statement, communicated to the Governments of Italy and Yugoslavia, was issued in London and Washington. It reviewed developments in the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia regarding the problem of Trieste, and went on to say that as it had not been possible to find a solution acceptable to both sides the British and U.S. Governments had no alternative but to bring the existing situation to an end. They had therefore decided to terminate Allied Military Government in Zone A and to relinquish its administration to the Italian Government. They trusted that this step would provide the basis for friendly and fruitful co-operation between Italy and Yugoslavia. The transfer would take place at the earliest practicable date.

Yugoslav protest against the decision (*see Yugoslavia*).

9 Oct.—British Guiana. The Colonial Office issued a statement reading: 'H.M. Government have decided that the Constitution of British Guiana must be suspended to prevent Communist subversion of the Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs . . . An independent commission of inquiry will be appointed to report on what has happened and to recommend a revised Constitution. The faction in power have shown by their acts and their

speeches that they are prepared to go to any lengths, including violence, to turn British Guiana into a Communist State. The Governor has therefore been given emergency powers and has removed the portfolios of the party Ministers. Armed forces have been landed to support the police and to prevent any public disorder which might be fomented by Communist supporters... H.M. Government are quite satisfied that the elected Ministers and the party are completely under the control of a Communist clique.'

Naming the ringleaders as Dr and Mrs Jagan, Rory Westmaas and Sidney King, the statement declared that they were closely associated with a number of international organizations which, it was well-known, were used for indoctrinating supporters in all parts of the world, and as a cloak for concerting Communist plans. The objective of the extremists was to turn Guiana into a totalitarian State subordinate to Moscow and a dangerous platform for extending Communist influence in the western hemisphere. Particulars were given of their part in organizing strikes, intimidating members of the Assembly and others, undermining the loyalty of the police, forming Communist bodies, interfering in religious education, and engaging in subversive propaganda. They were also seeking to turn the workers and their unions into the political tool of an extremist clique. The Ministers had no intention of making the Constitution work and they had already done great damage to the economic and social life of the country. This must be repaired as quickly as possible, and steps to this end were to be taken through the creation of a commission of inquiry in due course.

10 Oct.—Sir Winston Churchill. In a speech to the Conservative Party conference at Margate, Sir Winston Churchill referred to the recent events in British Guiana and said: 'It is always difficult to decide at what point Communist intrigues menace the normal freedom of a community, but it is better to be in good time than too late.' He promised debates in both Houses on the subject. In regard to foreign affairs, he reaffirmed that Britain's first duty was loyalty to the United Nations and declared: 'The world also needs patience. It needs a period of calm rather than vehement attempts to produce clearcut solutions. There have been many periods where prompt and violent action might have averted calamities. This is not one of them. Even if we entered on a phase only of easement for five or ten years, that might lead to something still better when it ended.' After emphasizing the importance of retaining the friendship of both the United States and the new Germany, Sir Winston reaffirmed the Government's faithful adherence to the arrangements and pledges in regard to European defence which they had inherited from the Socialist Government and promised to make every effort to promote the formation of a European Army with a strong German contingent, also to maintain, like America, forces in Europe, 'thus restoring the French balance of equality with our German associate'. 'If E.D.C. should not be adopted by the French,' he added, 'we shall have no choice in prudence but to fall in with some new arrangement which will join the strength of Germany to the western allies through some rearrangement of the forces of N.A.T.O.'

Great Britain (continued)

Sir Winston also said that his proposal of 11 May for talks with Russia was not dead but that the Government still favoured such a meeting between the heads of Governments. 'The interest of Britain, of Europe, and of the N.A.T.O. alliance is not to play Russia against Germany or Germany against Russia, but to make them both feel that they can live in safety with each other in spite of their grievous problems and differences.'

12 Oct.—British Guiana. It was announced that the Labour Party were asking for the publication of a White Paper on the situation in British Guiana before the reassembly of Parliament on 20 October.

14 Oct.—Atomic Explosion. The Ministry announced that a British atomic weapon had been successfully exploded at the Woomera testing ground in Australia.

Economic Situation. In a speech at the Mansion House on the country's economic position, Mr Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Budget had begun to do its job: it had been designed to encourage greater production and the year had seen a significant expansion. The main problems were still to earn more from exports and to increase coal and agricultural production. He claimed that inflation had been attacked, increased flexibility achieved in exports, that there was increased confidence in British currency stability and that reserves had been strengthened and production increased. In addition, the Government had enabled industries to buy materials at world prices and so improve their competitive position. All this had been achieved while carrying out the greatest defence effort ever made in peace time.

16 Oct.—Israel. The Foreign Office issued a statement declaring that the Government considered there was no possible justification for the Israeli action of 14 October (*see Jordan*) which had been condemned by the Mixed Armistice Commission and which constituted the gravest violation so far of the armistice and endangered peace in the area. H.M. Ambassador in Tel Aviv had been instructed to express to the Israeli Government the horror of H.M. Government 'at this apparently calculated attack'. H.M. Government expected the Israel Government to bring to justice those responsible and to compensate the victims.

China. The Foreign Office published the text of a further Note to China concerning the attack by Chinese Communists on 9 September on a British naval launch. The Note denied all the allegations contained in the Chinese Note of 29 September, and demanded £20,000 compensation for the killed and injured and for damage to the launch.

17 Oct.—Trieste. Mr Eden saw during the day both the Italian and the Yugoslav Ambassadors.

18 Oct.—Three-Power Talks. A communiqué was issued following talks at the Foreign Office on 16, 17, and 18 October between the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, France, and the United States—Mr Eden, M. Bidault, and Mr Dulles. The communiqué said that the three Ministers had approved the reply to the Soviet Union concerning discussions on Germany and Austria. The reply had re-

newed the invitation to an early meeting of the Foreign Ministers. The Ministers hoped the Soviet Union would accept. They believed such a meeting would be an invaluable step towards a reduction of tension and a solution of major European problems. The three Ministers had also examined the Trieste problem and had agreed to persevere in joint efforts to achieve a lasting settlement. The Ministers had noted with 'grave concern' recent incidents culminating in Israeli armed action of 14 October at the Jordan village of Qibya (*see Jordan*). They had recalled the tripartite declaration of 25 May 1950 which promised immediate action on the part of their Governments to prevent any violation of frontiers and they had therefore requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation. The three Ministers also reaffirmed their determination to uphold and consolidate the truce in Korea, to continue co-operation in carrying out the armistice agreement, and to work for the early convening of a political conference. The French Foreign Minister had given an account of military results in Indo-China and of progress in the negotiations with the Associated States. The three Ministers had agreed that the successful conclusion of the Indo-Chinese war was an essential step towards the re-establishment of peace in Asia.

Western Powers' Note to Russia (*see U.S.S.R.*).

20 Oct.—Foreign Affairs. In a statement on foreign affairs in the Commons Mr Eden, Foreign Secretary, briefly recapitulated the history of the Trieste Free Territory since its constitution under the peace treaty in 1947, recalling that all efforts to secure the appointment of a Governor had been frustrated by Soviet obstruction in the Security Council, and emphasizing that nationalist feeling in both Italy and Yugoslavia had proved too powerful to permit of a mutually acceptable solution despite efforts by the western Powers to promote conciliation. In August statements and speeches on both sides had become increasingly violent and the atmosphere dangerously influenced. 'We sought a means,' said Mr Eden, 'to lance this abscess which was poisoning relations between Italy and Yugoslavia.' He admitted that the decision of 8 October was 'drastic' and imperfect in that it left some Slovenes under Italian, and some Italians under Slovene, administration, but he emphasized that it was designed to meet a dangerously deteriorating situation and he reminded the House that repeated attempts to promote agreement on an ethnic basis had failed. The division of the territory along the zonal border seemed the only practical course and it was expected to lead to a final solution. The Government knew that it would meet with protest and criticism, but from discussions with both parties over many months it believed it was a solution each side could acquiesce in, if under protest. Mr Eden added that the Government strongly deprecated the movement of troops by either party, saying it could only increase tension and incite public opinion.

Mr Eden expressed the Government's wish for friendship with the new Persian Government and with the Persian people. He said the Persian Government was aware that they wished to resume diplomatic relations and so facilitate discussion of oil problems. The U.S. Govern-

Great Britain (*continued*)

ment was working very closely with H.M. Government in these matters. Referring to the Israeli attack on Jordan villages on 14 October, Mr Eden said this had been strongly condemned by the U.N. Mixed Armistice Commission and appeared to have been an organized operation by heavily armed forces in response to a frontier incident which was under investigation. In concert with the French and U.S. Governments H.M. Government had asked the Security Council to consider the matter urgently.

British Guiana. The Government published a White Paper entitled *British Guiana: Suspension of the Constitution* which described in detail the events leading up to the suspension on 9 October. It stated that the People's Progressive Party had shown no concern for the people's welfare and had seriously endangered the colony's economic life. A Minister, Dr Lachmansingh, had retained his presidency of the Industrial Workers' Union and, with other party members, had fomented strikes and promoted legislation to force on recognition of his union. The White Paper also stated that the Ministers had intended to organize a people's police; that they had attempted to gain control of the public service by abolishing the Public Services Commission and appointing party nominees to statutory boards and committees; that they had started a committee which had declared support for Mau-Mau and Malayan terrorists; that they had planned to secularize church schools and rewrite textbooks; and that they had neglected their duties. The report also gave details of the Ministers' affiliations with world Communist organizations.

21 Oct.—Argentina. Gen. Perón's assurance *re* trade with Britain (*see Argentina*).

British Guiana. Dr Jagan, ex-Prime Minister of British Guiana, arrived in London with Mr Burnham, Chairman of the People's Progressive Party and former Minister of Education.

Nyasaland. Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, stated in a parliamentary written reply that the recent disorders in Nyasaland appeared to have arisen from a complex of circumstances, no one of which could be singled out as the main cause. There was undoubtedly a background of natural, though diminishing, opposition to certain progressive legislation which had been introduced since the war and which dealt chiefly with soil conservation, cattle dipping, school-age limits, and village sanitation. He said: 'Many Africans have never become reconciled to the tenant system or to the fact that considerable areas held by Europeans under freehold are still undeveloped. These grievances have, during the past eighteen months, been skilfully fomented and intensified by agitators, many of whom are known to be members or followers of the Nyasaland African Congress. Superimposed on this background has been the campaign launched by Congress against federation.' The cumulative effect had been to produce among the population a state of alarm and uncertainty which the activities of agitators had brought to a head in the recent disturbances. The Protectorate had been quiet since 18 September.

GREECE. 12 Oct.—U.S.-Greek Pact. A bilateral agreement between Greece and the United States was signed in Athens under which the United States was authorized to improve and use jointly certain air-fields and naval installations in Greece. The Foreign Minister said the agreement was similar to that existing between the United States and Britain, and that it fulfilled obligations under Article III of the North Atlantic Treaty.

14 Oct.—Rumania. The Foreign Minister announced that Greece had provisionally accepted a Rumanian proposal to resume commercial and diplomatic relations.

Franco-Greek protocol (*see France*).

15 Oct.—French offer of loan (*see France*).

18 Oct.—Bulgaria. The Foreign Minister announced that the Greek and Bulgarian Governments had agreed to talks in Paris concerning a resumption of normal diplomatic relations.

INDIA. 9 Oct.—Korea. The Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, speaking in Bombay, said that 'the fourteen or fifteen other countries' under the U.N. Command in Korea must denounce anti-Indian declarations by South Korea. India had accepted her responsibilities, not to go to war, but to settle the problem peaceably. 'Leave South Korea alone,' he added, 'it is an irresponsible Government . . . But the U.N. Command must be frank and come out with its open condemnation of the South Korean Government.'

10 Oct.—Mr Nehru again demanded, at a press conference, that the U.N. Command should dissociate itself publicly from South Korean activities which, he said, were clearly aimed at nullifying the armistice and the decisions of the U.N. Command. He indignantly denied that India was not impartial and insisted on the need for the neutral commission to examine every prisoner in regard to repatriation, declaring that it was obvious that some prisoners were resorting to extreme measures to compel others to toe the same line.

14 Oct.—British Offer of Loan. Mr Maudling, Economic Secretary to the British Treasury, told the press that a loan of £5 m., which was part of the £60 m. which the United Kingdom had decided to release from the International Bank for development plans, had been offered to India for the Damodar valley scheme and a steel project. Conditions for the loan were that it should help the balance of payments position of the sterling area and that the receiving country should also invest in the project.

17 Oct.—British Guiana. It was announced that the Foreign Ministry had answered Dr Jagan's request to visit India by saying he was welcome to come to India but that he would not be able to address Parliament as that would be contrary to custom.

21 Oct.—Tibet. It was announced that the Chinese Government had accepted an Indian proposal for talks on matters regarding Tibet.

INDO-CHINA. 10 Oct.—The capture by French Union forces was reported of Co Lao, the ancient walled capital of Tonking.

Indo-China (continued)

14 Oct.—Viet-Nam. French Union Offensive. French and Viet-Nam forces launched a large-scale offensive against the 320th and 340th Viet-Minh divisions between Phu Nho Quan, Ninh Binh, and the coast in the south-west of the Tonkinese delta. An amphibious force was simultaneously put ashore south of Phat Diem.

15 Oct.—Viet-Nam National Congress. The Viet-Nam National Congress summoned by the Emperor passed a resolution demanding complete independence and the annulment of all agreements with France. In particular it asked that foreign policy should be under Viet-Nam control and that the supreme military command over troops in Viet-Nam should be vested in the Head of the State. Another resolution called for the limitation of the powers of the Emperor and the handing over of crown lands to the independent State of Viet-Nam. On this last issue eighty-three delegates abstained.

Negotiations Between Laos and France (see France).

16 Oct.—Viet-Nam. The Viet-Nameese National Peace Congress passed a resolution recommending that future relations between Viet-Nam and France should be based upon a treaty of alliance to be ratified by the Viet-Nam national assembly. Mr Do Dinh Dao, *rapporteur* of the sub-committee on relations with France, said that such relations must be based upon equality and liberty appropriate to two independent States: the statute of the French Union based on the French constitution of 1946 was not acceptable by these standards.

A French force landed at Cap Rond, 120 miles south of Hanoi.

17 Oct.—The Viet-Nameese National Congress decided by 188 votes to 9 not to choose delegates for the negotiations with France but to entrust the Emperor, Bao Dai, with the sole choice of delegates. It declared that it had confidence in the Emperor's ability to 'realize the concrete independence of Viet-Nam'. Delegates said they could not delegate any responsibility or power for negotiating with France. The resolution also thanked France and the United States for the help given to Viet-Nam 'for the consolidation of her national independence'.

Viet-Nam High Commissioner's Statement on the Congress (see France).

Franco-Cambodian Agreement. The French and Cambodian authorities signed an agreement on the division of military responsibility within Cambodia. The territorial command over the sector on the right bank of the Mekong river passed to Cambodia, while details for the three Franco-Khmer battalions on the left bank of the Mekong, which were to remain under French control, were still to be worked out.

19 Oct.—Viet-Nam. The Viet-Nam National Congress handed a motion to Prince Buu-Loc, the Emperor's personal representative, asking that the Congress be transformed into a provisional constituent assembly and that a permanent congress committee in Saigon be appointed by the Emperor to act as a link between Congress and the Viet-Nameese delegation in the talks with France. It also asked that the Congress should not be dissolved until negotiations with France had achieved concrete results and that Congress members should during

that period enjoy parliamentary immunity.

Emperor's Statement (*see France*).

French military sources claimed that a Viet-Minh battalion which had attacked two French Union strong points south of the Red River delta on the night of 18 October had been routed, leaving 186 dead on the field.

ISRAEL. 15 Oct.—Frontier Incident at Qibya (*see Jordan*).

16 Oct.—British statement *re* Israeli attack on Qibya (*see Great Britain*).

18 Oct.—Three-Power statement on Qibya incident (*see Great Britain*).

The Government announced its decision to address complaints to the Security Council regarding violations of the armistice by Arab countries, especially by Jordan.

An official of the Foreign Ministry stated that the Qibya assault had been carried out by citizens of frontier settlements who had received military training with the allies in the war and had planned and executed the attack on their own initiative.

19 Oct.—Palestine case before Security Council (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

Mr Ben Gurion, Prime Minister, denied in a broadcast allegations that army units took part in the Qibya attack. He said Israel rejected the policy of reprisals, but, at the same time, it would not countenance a one-sided war against Israeli settlements. Nobody regretted more than the Israel Government the killing of innocent people at the village of Qibya, but he laid the responsibility on the Jordan Government, which, by taking no preventive action during the past five years, had encouraged 'murderous attacks by armed forces within its territory against Israel', thus bringing about reprisals.

20 Oct.—U.S. suspension of economic aid (*see United Nations*).

21 Oct.—New Jordan irrigation scheme (*see United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees*).

ITALY. 8 Oct.—Trieste. British and U.S. statement *re* the Free Territory (*see Great Britain*).

The Foreign Ministry stated that the decision about Trieste had been received with satisfaction in Government circles, as the handing over of Zone A to Italy represented an important step forward in Italian endeavours to achieve a just and definitive solution. While not affecting legitimate Italian rights over every part of the territory, it created the indispensable basis for further progress. Italy still adhered to her proposal of a plebiscite.

The statement added that the Government was fully aware of the economic importance of Zone A and of the port, and it intended to develop both to the utmost and would not fail to facilitate traffic with Austria, Yugoslavia, and the other countries of the hinterland as well as the free movement of persons and trade.

9 Oct.—Signor Pella, the Prime Minister, told Parliament that the Cabinet had unanimously decided that Italy should take over the

Italy (continued)

administration of Zone A 'within the shortest possible time'. He said the Government still thought that a plebiscite was the best road to follow for a definitive solution, 'although we do not exclude other roads'.

Yugoslav protest Note to British and U.S. Governments (*see Yugoslavia*).

10 Oct.—Signor Pella informed the British and U.S. Ambassadors of Italy's formal acceptance of the Allied decision on Zone A.

12 Oct.—**Trieste.** Russian protest to western Powers (*see U.S.S.R.*).

13 Oct.—**Security Council Debate on Trieste** (*see U.N. Security Council*).

14 Oct.—In a press interview Signor Pella, Prime Minister, stated that Italy would be prepared to take part in a four-Power conference (or five-Power including France) on condition either that Yugoslavia should first withdraw from Zone B or that Italy should first take over the administration of Zone A. Italy would propose that such a conference should discuss the Italian suggestion of a plebiscite. If agreement were not possible on this, the conference could seek to work out a final agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia, or even, as a first step, a *modus vivendi* based on a mechanism guaranteeing protection to the two ethnic groups and assuring them of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The conference could also study facilities to be afforded in Trieste port to its traditional customers and means of assuring free movement of goods and people between the two zones.

15 Oct.—Signor Pella saw separately the British, French, and U.S. Ambassadors and communicated to them the proposals already outlined in the press interview of the previous day.

17 Oct.—In a speech to the Senate Signor Pella said that his Government would be compelled to resign if the western allies went back on their decision to hand over Zone A and Trieste city to Italy. He said Italy was waiting for the date of the transfer to be fixed, and he repeated that Italy could neither renounce her legitimate claims to the whole of the Trieste Free Territory nor accept from the allies any statement which implied such a renunciation. Italy maintained her proposal for a plebiscite and she was ready to enter a five-Power conference once she had been placed on a footing of equality with Yugoslavia.

18 Oct.—Signor Pella received the British Ambassador.

Three-Power Communiqué (*see Great Britain*).

20 Oct.—Students demonstrated against Yugoslavia outside the Yugoslav Embassy.

The press announced the arrival of two armoured divisions in the Gorizia area, saying that they had been deployed defensively as a precaution. This brought the number of divisions in the area to three.

21 Oct.—Further demonstrations of students demanding the cession of Trieste to Italy took place in Rome. There were some clashes with Communists but they were quickly dispersed by the police.

JAPAN. 8 Oct.—Communism. A national conference of public prosecutors held in Tokyo was addressed by the Minister of Justice and

the Attorney-General, who said that 'radical elements' were preparing for an opportunity to start an armed rising, though outwardly advocating only peaceful activities. The Communist Party had set up a basic military organization with guerrilla headquarters. Its infiltration into trade unions meant that in a future strike workers might occupy factories by force.

19 Oct.—Defence. Mr Kimura, Director-General of the National Security Board, outlined the defence programme which called for the creation, within five years, of defence forces with a total strength of 260,000 to 270,000 men, of whom 180,000 to 210,000 would be in the army. Plans for the navy and air force were not complete.

21 Oct.—South Korea. The South Korean delegate walked out of the fourth plenary session of the Japanese-South Korean talks and called off the discussions. Disagreement had arisen over the date when Korea had achieved independence.

JORDAN. 14 Oct.—Frontier Incident. Israeli forces attacked with small arms and mortar fire the Jordan frontier village of Qibya, killing forty-two civilians and destroying all the houses and the school. The neighbouring village of Budrus was also shelled with mortars for over an hour, and mortar fire fell also on Shuqba village to the east.

15 Oct.—Following a Cabinet meeting, it was announced that the Government had decided on a strict defensive policy for resisting Jewish 'aggression'. Protests against the Israeli attack had been sent to Britain, France, and the United States.

The Mixed Armistice Commission met and condemned the Israeli action as a breach of the armistice.

16 Oct.—British statement (*see Great Britain*).

Large crowds demonstrated in Amman demanding revenge for the Qibya victims.

18 Oct.—Three-Power statement on Qibya incident (*see Great Britain*).

19 Oct.—Palestine case before Security Council (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

21 Oct.—New Jordan irrigation scheme (*see United Nations, Relief and Works Agency*).

Demonstrations took place throughout the country during a three-hour strike called by political leaders in protest against the Israeli action. The French Embassy, the U.S. Point Four offices, and the British Council offices in Amman were stoned. Some workers demanded the replacement of Brig. Glubb Pasha, British Commander of the Arab League, by an Arab.

KASHMIR. 21 Oct.—The General Council of the National Conference unanimously endorsed the dismissal of Sheikh Abdullah by the Head of the State and the invitation to Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed to form a Government. It also resolved unanimously to remove from office its general secretary, Maulana Mohamad Sayi Masudi. The Council authorized a reconstitution of the party executive and organizational

Kashmir (continued)

structure, and it directed President Bakshi to purge the National Conference of all 'disruptive, politically undependable, and opportunist elements'. It resolved to 'forge the unity of all workers prepared to fight against foreign intervention and against disruptive and communal forces', and it decided to set up political schools for workers.

KENYA. 8 Oct.—A force of Kikuyu guard with a police party and a K.A.R. patrol surprised a gang of some 100 Mau-Mau in the native reserve west of Fort Hall and killed forty-five and captured twenty of them.

Nairobi. A curfew order prohibited the use of motor vehicles in the African location and the industrial area after 7 p.m., and a new regulation was gazetted empowering the Governor to control the possession of arms and explosives as well as the carrying and use of them.

9 Oct.—Emergency Fund. The Legislative Council voted £750,000 towards the cost of the emergency, and the Member for Finance stated that of the £2½ m. allocated to the fund at the end of August the balance was £387,700. The current rate of expenditure was estimated at over £250,000 a month, and the strain was beginning to tell on their finances.

13 Oct.—It was announced that in the week ended 10 October 100 terrorists had been killed, 108 captured, and four surrendered. One European and ten African members of the security forces were killed, and one African wounded.

14 Oct.—Censure Motion. A motion of censure, criticising the Government for its handling of the emergency, was defeated in the Legislative Council by 32 votes to 12.

Chief Kimburi and the headman Shadrach—both well-known loyalists—were ambushed and killed by a Mau-Mau gang.

15 Oct.—Twelve Kikuyu were hanged for having taken part in the Lari massacre of 26 March.

The Governor and the C.-in-C. Security Forces issued a joint communiqué appealing to employers to help provide European volunteers for the Kenya Regiment and the Police Reserve.

19 Oct.—Emergency Figures. It was announced that in the week ended 17 October 119 Mau-Mau terrorists had been killed. It was the second biggest weekly total.

20 Oct.—Sir Evelyn Baring, the Governor, told the Legislative Council when opening the new session that the police force was to be enlarged and would include a strong mobile striking force. New police posts would be built and there would be both closer policing and closer administration of reserves. A bill would shortly be introduced for the forfeiture of land held by those convicted of serious crimes connecting the offenders with the direction of Mau-Mau and that held by the best known Mau-Mau gang leaders. Sir Evelyn said the Government intended to develop European agriculture as widely and as quickly as possible. He referred to the urgent need for urban housing and the encouragement of a stable African urban community and said that perhaps the most urgent problem was the absorption into Kikuyu land of

those Kikuyu moved from farms, forests and other places. Plans for African agricultural development were well advanced but they would cost several millions and their implementation must depend on the general financial position.

An emergency regulation was published, prohibiting the possession by any African of a spear or *simi* (short sword).

Kenya. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed the petition by Jomo Kenyatta and five others convicted with him for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

21 Oct.—Addressing a press conference, Gen. Sir George Erskine, East African Commander-in-Chief, said that though the terrorist situation looked 'much better' there was no military answer to Kenya's troubles. The problem was 'purely political'—'how Europeans, Africans, and Asians can live in harmony on a long-term basis. If the people of Kenya could address themselves to this problem and find a solution they would have achieved far more than I could do with security forces'. He said the situation looked better especially in the Aberdares, but resistance to Mau-Mau was nothing like as widespread as he would like to see it. The emergency would go on for a long time yet. People must be patient and not act rashly. He pin-pointed the black spot as Mount Kenya, 'where the local inhabitants were either too contaminated or too frightened to help'. He said the cutting off of food supplies to Mau-Mau gangs by clearing a mile-wide strip round the forest and intensive patrols at the fringes, and by removing maize crops and closing markets had been most effective. In the three weeks ended 17 October 287 Mau-Mau terrorists had been killed and 148 captured.

KOREA. 8 Oct.—Repatriation Commission. Gen. Thimayya, chairman of the neutral commission, wrote to U.N. Commander, Gen. Clark, to deny the latter's assertion (in his letter of 5 October) about the bias in the commission's assurances to prisoners as to their freedom of choice regarding repatriation. He added that, 'on the other hand, the commission is not prepared to accept as an established fact that Korean and Chinese prisoners made their choice many months ago and that, in the absence of force or coercion, the vast majority will adhere to their decision'. Nor was the commission prepared to work on the assumption that the Communists were right in contending that the prisoners had had no opportunity of expressing their free will because they had been terrorized by organized groups in the camps. The commission had kept an absolutely open mind.

9 Oct.—Mr Nehru on Korea (*see India*).

10 Oct.—Mr Nehru on Korea (*see India*).

Indian Troops. The U.S. Government announced that the U.N. Command accepted responsibility for the safety of Indian troops in Korea.

12 Oct.—Major-Gen. Bryan, senior U.N. member of the Military Armistice Commission, asked the neutral supervisory commission to investigate an alleged violation of the armistice agreement by the Com-

Korea (continued)

munists in bringing fighter aircraft into North Korea after the signing of the armistice.

Gen. John Hull, the new U.N. Commander in the Far East, arrived in Korea. After conferring with President Rhee in Seoul he met Gen. Thimayya, the Indian chairman of the neutral supervisory commission.

A South Korean Government spokesman issued a formal statement saying that Mr Nehru was a satellite of the Kremlin and that in his speech on 10 October (*see India*) he had publicly told the world he was on the Communist side—thereby disqualifying India from neutral status.

13 Oct.—The Communists alleged that U.N. aircraft had flown over the demarcation line nine times in violation of the truce agreement.

15 Oct.—Prisoners. 'Explanations' by Communists to anti-Communist prisoners began in Panmunjom under the supervision of the neutral Repatriation Commission. Of 500 Chinese prisoners interviewed, only ten opted for repatriation to China.

16 Oct.—A group of 1,000 North Korean anti-Communist prisoners refused to appear before Communist 'explainers' even after a threat of force had been made by Indian troops. The explanations for the day had therefore to be cancelled by the neutral Repatriation Commission.

South Korean war widows demonstrated against President Syngman Rhee in Seoul after a memorial service to Korean dead.

17 Oct.—Of 430 Chinese anti-Communist prisoners interviewed nine chose to be repatriated. One prisoner was 'grilled' by Communist explainers for nearly three hours and was finally taken away into temporary segregation.

19 Oct.—Explanations for the day were cancelled owing to the Communists' demand that North Koreans should be produced for interviews instead of Chinese as previously arranged.

The Polish and Czech members of the neutral Repatriation Commission walked out of a meeting after two hours of discussion on the desirability of using force to compel North Korean prisoners to appear before explainers. The two members insisted that the Communists had the right to nominate North Korean prisoners for explanations and that the commission should comply even if it involved heavy bloodshed.

At a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission the Communist spokesman accused the U.N. Command of intimidation of prisoners, interference with explanations, insults to Communist explainers, and sabotage of the whole scheme. He alleged that Kuomintang agents had imposed a reign of terror in the prisoners' compounds, and accused U.N. representatives of encouraging prisoners to resist the Communist explanations. The U.N. senior member, Gen. Bryan, denied the charges and deprecated the implied doubts of the ability of Indian forces to ensure fair play within the compounds and of the neutral nations' commission to conduct explanations without undue intimidation.

Gen. Hamblen, head of the U.N. Command repatriation group, protested in a letter to Gen. Thimayya against an incident on 17 October when one Chinese prisoner had been 'grilled' for nearly three hours in

spite of his having repeatedly expressed a desire to go to Formosa.

20 Oct.—Gen. Thimayya tried without success to induce North Korean prisoners to submit to 'explanations'. He later had a meeting with Gen. Lee Sang-cho, senior Communist member of the joint armistice commission.

It was learned that the Swiss and Swedish members of the repatriation commission had received instructions from their Governments confirming them in their opposition to the use of firearms to force prisoners into 'explanation' booths.

The New China News Agency reported that a letter had been sent to Gen. Hull, U.N. Supreme Commander, demanding an account of 28,042 captured Koreans and Chinese, of whom, it alleged, no account had been given.

21 Oct.—Rupture of South Korean-Japanese talks (*see Japan*).

LIBYA. 21 Oct.—**Anglo-Libyan Treaty.** The Senate approved the treaty by 16 votes to 3. (It had already been approved by the lower House).

It was learnt that Britain had approved a modification of the financial clause whereby £1 m. originally earmarked for the Libyan development and stabilization agency would instead be paid direct to the Libyan Government with the rest of the British subsidy totalling £3,750,000.

MALAYA. 8 Oct.—The security forces reported the killing of two prominent terrorists in Pahang and of another in South Kedah.

10 Oct.—**Emergency Figures.** It was announced that in September 132 terrorists had been eliminated, of whom 92 were killed and 35 surrendered. Communist incidents numbered 77, compared with 107 in August, and 198 in August 1952. The security forces lost five killed and one wounded. An official spokesman drew attention to the 'much improved situation' and said that the 'white' area in Malacca was entirely free of terrorism.

11 Oct.—**Indian Resignations.** It was announced that all five Indian members of the Federal Legislative Council had resigned in protest against the non-inclusion of an Indian as a 'member' in the Federal Government.

20 Oct.—**Singapore.** Sir John Nicoll, the Governor, announced in the Singapore Legislative Council that he had set up a constitutional commission to recommend measures giving the people heavier governmental responsibility. He said the Colony had seen a further contraction of trade in 1953, mainly because of the fall in rubber and tin prices. Among the measures he outlined were the extension of the existing Legislative Council until April 1955 and the creation of a \$100 m. (Malayan) reserve fund to cushion social service expenditure against any heavy drop in revenue. The draft budget for 1954 showed a deficit of \$32 m., with expenditure estimated at \$236,781,160 and revenue at \$204,742,730.

MALTA. 9 Oct.—The Government was defeated in Parliament by

Malta (*continued*)

20 votes to 18 on a motion to go into committee of supply for consideration of the Budget.

12 Oct.—Three Ministers of the Malta Workers' Party (forming part of the Government coalition) resigned.

15 Oct.—The Governor announced that the Legislative Assembly would be dissolved and a general election held.

MOROCCO. 12 Oct.—A terrorist shot and killed a pro-French business man—Hadj Ahmed Ben Barek—in Casablanca.

13 Oct.—It was announced that twenty Moroccans had been arrested in Casablanca in a new anti-terrorist drive.

13 Oct. et seq. U.N. debate (*see U.N. General Assembly, Political Committee*).

14 Oct.—**Council of Government.** The Sultan signed a decree providing that the Council of Government should become an entirely elective instead of a partly nominated body, and that the French and Moroccan members should in future sit together.

Justice. The new Council of Viziers and Administrative Directors approved the text of a series of decrees reforming the administration of justice, including new codes of criminal law and the separation of the judicial and executive functions.

NETHERLANDS. 14 Oct.—**Neo-Nazism.** The District Court in Amsterdam declared the (neo-Nazi) National European Social Movement a banned organization and sentenced two of its leaders to two months' imprisonment.

NEW ZEALAND. 12 Oct.—**United States.** Mr Nixon, Vice-President of the United States, arrived on a three-day visit to New Zealand as a representative of President Eisenhower. After a meeting with the Cabinet, Mr Holland, Prime Minister, said that he had expressed concern to Mr Nixon at the exclusion of some New Zealand exports from American markets and had spoken of New Zealand's wish to earn dollars with exports. Other subjects discussed included: the Anzus Pact, Korea, developments in South-east Asia, and Soviet policy.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 18 Oct.—**Off-Shore Purchases.** The United States European Command announced that more than \$1,596 m. had been awarded to European nations in off-shore contracts during the fiscal year ended 30 June 1953. France had received \$693,435,000, Great Britain \$381,211,000, and Italy \$240,996,000.

NORWAY. 12 Oct.—**General Election.** Polling took place for a general election.

14 Oct.—The results of the election were announced as follows: Labour 78 seats (previously 85); Conservatives 26 (23); Liberals 15 (21); Agrarians 14 (12); Christian Popular Party 14 (9); Communists

3 (nil). The Labour Party increased its votes but as a result of the revised electoral system its majority over all other parties was reduced from 20 to 5. The Communists on the other hand lost 12,000 votes but secured 3 seats instead of being unrepresented.

ORGANIZATION FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 10 Oct.—E.P.U. The O.E.E.C. decided that in order to solve the problem of Germany's rapidly increasing surplus with E.P.U. the official German quota to E.P.U. would be raised by a further 50 m. units of account (equivalent to U.S. dollars). (It had already been extended by 150 m. units of account at the end of June over the basic 500 m. units.) It was decided that within the extension one half of any German surplus would be paid in gold and dollars by E.P.U. and the other half by extra credits granted by Germany to the Union.

PAKISTAN. 17 Oct.—**Muslim League.** Mr Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister, was elected President of the Pakistan Muslim League.

20 Oct.—The Muslim League Council passed a resolution calling for the declaration of Pakistan as a sovereign independent republic.

PERSIA. 8 Oct.—**Tudeh Party.** The Tehran police arrested forty-six members of the Tudeh Party during demonstrations by supporters of Dr Musaddiq.

11 Oct.—**Oil Dispute.** A Government spokesman said that no enmity existed between the Persian and British Governments and nations but only between the Persian Government and the British company (A.I.O.C.) and that a settlement of the oil dispute would have a great effect on a resumption of diplomatic relations with Britain. The problem must, however, be solved according to the will of the Persian nation and within the limits of the nationalization law.

15 Oct.—**Oil.** It was announced that an oil commission of five experts had been appointed by the Prime Minister to study the Anglo-American proposals.

16 Oct.—The Shah opened the Kohrang Dam at Ispahan.

17 Oct.—**U.S.A.** Mr Hoover, oil consultant to the U.S. State Department, arrived in Tehran.

POLAND. 11 Oct.—**Protest to U.S.A.** A Note of protest was delivered to the U.S. Ambassador in which it was claimed that the Polish merchant vessel *Praca* had been stopped and seized by a Nationalist Chinese gunboat on 4 October, 125 miles east of Formosa. It was alleged that for an hour before the occurrence two aircraft, one of which bore U.S. Air Force recognition marks, had circled over the vessel. According to press reports the *Praca* had been forced to enter Kao-Hsiung harbour on Formosa. The Note protested that the act was a flagrant violation of the freedom of navigation and it attributed responsibility to the U.S. Government since, it alleged, it was well known that Chinese Nationalist forces were under U.S. political and military control and since U.S. aircraft were involved.

Poland (*continued*)

15 Oct.—Church and State. A 'national front' committee of pro-Government clergy and Roman Catholic laymen was formed under the chairmanship of Father Jan Czuj, dean of the Catholic theology faculty at Warsaw University.

18 Oct.—Reports reaching the Vatican stated that serious demonstrations had taken place in Bialystok, Lublin, and Cracow in protest against the 'deposition' of Cardinal Wyszynski. The reports said that six persons had been killed and many injured in clashes with the police and that many arrests had been made.

20 Oct.—It was reported that Mgr. Bernacki, Roman Catholic Suffragan Bishop of Gniezno, had been arrested earlier in the month.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 15 Oct.—Northern Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesia Progressive Party was dissolved in order to avoid a split vote which might favour the Confederate Party.

19 Oct.—Presentation to the United Nations of Nyasaland chiefs' objections to federation (*see U.N. General Assembly, Trusteeship Committee*).

21 Oct.—Colonial Secretary's statement on disorders in Nyasaland (*see Great Britain*).

RUMANIA. 12 Oct.—Spy Trial. Bucharest Radio announced that a military court had sentenced thirteen men to death for espionage, terrorism, and subversive activities for the United States. Another man and a woman were sentenced to twenty and twenty-five years' imprisonment respectively. All were Rumanian citizens.

13 Oct.—Ministerial Change. It was announced that Mr Loncear, Minister for Metallurgical Production, had been replaced by Mr Stoica, deputy Prime Minister. It was stated that Mr Loncear would be given other tasks.

14 Oct.—Relations with Greece (*see Greece*).

16 Oct.—Restrictions on Diplomats. The Foreign Ministry announced that restrictions on the movements of foreign diplomats would be eased from 25 October.

Ministerial Changes. Bucharest Radio announced the merging of the Ministry of Food and that of Meat, Fish, and Milk Industry under Mr Petru Borila in place of Mr Diaconescu and Mr Stefanescu. Mr Mihai Gavriluc was appointed to replace Mr Borila as president of the State Control Commission.

SAUDI ARABIA. 13 Oct.—Buraimi Oasis. The British Embassy in Cairo announced that on 9 October twenty shots were fired from Hamasa village on a trucial Oman levies post which returned the fire. Casualties were not known. On the next day three shots were fired at a similar post which returned the fire. There were no casualties.

17 Oct.—About 13,000 of the 15,000 local Arab employees of the Arabian American Oil Company went on strike in protest against the arrest of several workers who had sought to organize a union in de-

finance of Saudi Arabian law.

Rioting oil workers stoned an American airport bus near the Dahrhan area in Al Hassa province.

19 Oct.—It was stated that police had the situation in the Dahrhan area under control. Only minor disturbances had occurred.

The Emir Faisal, second son of King Ibn Saud, arrived in Dahrhan and ordered strikers back to work.

SOUTH AFRICA. 16 Oct.—Dollar Goods. Mr Havenga, Finance Minister, announced that from the beginning of 1954 South Africa would abolish discrimination against the import of goods from dollar areas. The Government would, however, renew the £50 m. gold guarantee to the United Kingdom, in spite of the risk of substantial drawings on gold and dollar reserves. Mr Havenga made a strong plea for an increase in the price of gold, declaring that the attempt to maintain a fixed price for gold in terms of a depreciated dollar could only have an adverse effect on reserves, and therefore on the liquidity of other countries.

19 Oct.—U.N. debate on treatment of Indians (*see U.N. General Assembly, Special Political Committee*).

20 Oct.—Opening the annual congress of the Free State Nationalist Party at Bloemfontein, Dr Malan, Prime Minister, said that the party was determined to make South Africa a republic, but they must exercise both statesmanship and patience in doing so. They wanted a republic not merely because they had had republics in the past, nor because they were anti-British, but because that ultimate goal was inherent in nationalism and without it South Africa would not attain full maturity.

21 Oct.—Speaking at the congress on a motion that South Africa should withdraw from the United Nations, Dr Malan said that unless radically reformed the United Nations should disappear. Its failure was penetrating to more States and to the world in general. He pointed out that when world peace was threatened in Korea forty-eight States, including India, had not acted on the U.N. appeal. The United Nations, he said, had failed in its most important task: the world was not more peaceful as a result of U.N. action and in South Africa unrest had been created. There was a *bloc* within the United Nations for promoting interference in international affairs; even France had walked out.

Referring to the protectorates, Dr Malan said the matter must be resolved within the next five years. He accused the British Government of hiding behind the refusal of Africans to agree to the transfer and said that at the same time British officials were exerting systematic pressure on the Africans not to give their approval. However, the British Government's claim, after meeting with overwhelming African opposition in regard to central African federation, that consultation implied a veto right had put 'firmer ground under our feet'. Dr Malan deprecated suggestions put forward by the Opposition that South Africa must give assurances to the Africans of the protectorates for a say in South African affairs. 'We cannot accept conditions of this

South Africa (*continued*)

nature,' he said. 'We are doing seven times as much for our Natives as Britain for her African coloured people. So far as self-government for the Natives is concerned, England should come to learn from us, not we from England.'

SUDAN. 18 Oct.—The electoral commission received a Note of protest from the Umma Party accusing Egypt of attempting to influence the parliamentary election through radio and press propaganda and by financing the movement for unity with Egypt. Copies of the Note were being sent to the United Nations, Britain, and Egypt.

SYRIA. 9 Oct.—**General Election.** Polling was held for the first general election since Parliament was dissolved on 2 December 1951. There were two women candidates.

11 Oct.—President Shishekly's Arab Liberation movement was returned to power, having won 72 out of the 82 seats. All other major parties boycotted the election. The National Social Party, a minor group, secured one seat; the other nine successful candidates were Independents.

TRIESTE FREE TERRITORY. 8 Oct.—Statement by British and U.S. Governments (*see Great Britain*).

Gen. Sir John Winterton, Allied Commander in Zone A, received from Mr Joze Zembjak, the Yugoslav Minister Plenipotentiary and chief of the Yugoslav delegation in the Zone, a Note protesting against the unilateral Anglo-American decision to hand over control of Zone A to the Italian Government. It said the solution would never ameliorate relations between the two countries, and it would only increase the economic crisis of Trieste, because the city lived on its hinterland, from which it was now being cut off.

The Yugoslav Communist Union at Capodistria held protest meetings at which the leader of the Zone B Communist Party said the decision was 'an injustice such as the world has never seen'. The Yugoslav people would 'never permit this solution to become a reality'.

The Saragat Socialists in Zone B, the Liberal Party, and the committee for the liberation of Istria rejected the Anglo-U.S. decision, and the Trieste Communist Party said the Note was 'a crime and an act of hostility against the population of Trieste'. A spokesman of the pro-Italian Christian Democrats also stated that the party opposed the solution.

9 Oct.—The Italian political adviser to the Allied Military Government of Zone A (who was a native of Zone B) handed his resignation to the Italian Government in protest against the decision.

Yugoslav demonstrations against the decision occurred at Gorizia, and the Yugoslav radio in Zone B broadcast partisan battle songs throughout the day.

10 Oct.—Marshal Tito on Trieste (*see Yugoslavia*).

Yugoslav frontier authorities stopped all traffic between the two

zones and cut telephone communications.

Units of the Yugoslav fleet arrived at Pirano in Zone B, and several Yugoslav divisions were reported to have entered the zone.

11 Oct.—Three American destroyers arrived at Trieste.

12 Oct.—Russian Note to western Powers (*see U.S.S.R.*).

13 Oct.—The Allied Military Government banned all political meetings and demonstrations.

14 Oct.—In spite of the ban, a meeting of protest against the Anglo-U.S. decision was held by the Independence Front (in favour of a free State) and a counter-demonstration was started by Italian M.S.I. supporters. Italian neo-Fascists entered and sacked the offices of the Yugoslav trade delegation.

15 Oct.—The Yugoslav diplomatic representative in Zone A protested to the Allied Military Government about the wrecking of the Yugoslav trade delegation's premises. He claimed that the allied-controlled police did not intervene although warned.

Slovene schools went on strike in protest against the Anglo-U.S. decision. A clash occurred between students favouring a Free Territory and Italian nationalists.

16 Oct.—It was confirmed from Yugoslav sources that the Yugoslav army had taken over full control in Zone B.

17 Oct.—Twenty-five Italian families entered Zone A after leaving the Yugoslav zone.

18 Oct.—A first contingent of 200 wives and children of British military personnel left Trieste to return to the United Kingdom.

20 Oct.—Representatives of the four main Italian political parties (Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans, and Saragat Socialists) asked the Italian political adviser, Signor De Castro, to inform the Allied Government that Mr Eden's speech (*see Great Britain*) was completely unacceptable to them. (They had already made clear to Signor Pella that they were opposed to the occupation of Zone A by Italy if it meant the loss of Zone B.)

TURKEY. 16 Oct.—Trieste. It was learned that the Government had proposed to the British and U.S. Governments that a conference of interested nations should be held to consider the Trieste problem.

20 Oct.—Naval Base. The United States handed over to Turkey a new naval base at Iskenderun constructed with American finance.

UNITED NATIONS

Administrative Tribunal

19 Oct.—Dismissals. The U.N. Administrative Tribunal, meeting in London, ordered payment of compensation totalling \$48,230 to four former members of the Secretariat who had been dismissed for refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist associations. They were also to be paid full salary until 13 October, the date of their judgement.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

13 Oct.—U.S. Restrictions. The contracting parties voted by 32

United Nations (continued)

votes to none in favour of a resolution calling on the United States to discontinue restrictions on dairy product imports. The United States was asked to report before the next session on action taken. The Netherlands Government was authorized to retaliate by limiting exports of American wheat for 1954 to 60,000 tons—a reduction of about 12,000 to 15,000 tons.

20 Oct.—The contracting parties agreed unanimously to review the Agreement at a session to be convened on 15 November 1954.

General Assembly—Political Committee

13 Oct.—**Morocco.** The U.S. delegate expressed the hope that France and Morocco would move continually closer in achieving self-government for the Moroccans. He strongly urged that nothing be done in the Assembly which might provoke disorder in Morocco.

19 Oct.—The Committee rejected by 28 votes to 22 the Asian-Arab proposals calling for full sovereignty for Morocco within five years. It adopted instead, by 31 votes to 18, a Bolivian draft appealing for a reduction of tension and expressing the hope that Morocco would eventually obtain independence. A series of Asian amendments urged that the right of Moroccans to free democratic institutions be ensured and their right to complete self-determination recognized.

General Assembly—Political (ad hoc) Committee

13 Oct.—**Admission of New Members.** Mr Crosthwaite (U.K.) criticized a new proposal by Russia for the 'package' entry of the following five States: Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Finland, and Italy. He said that the first three of these States did not qualify for admission, having been condemned by the Assembly in 1950 for breaches of the peace treaties in respect of human rights, and he asked why Russia did not raise the question of their individual admission in the Security Council. There was no justification, he said, for Russia's continued refusal to vote in favour of Italian and Finnish applications or for continued disregard of the International Court's advisory opinion that it was contrary to the Charter to make admission of any State dependent on the admission of others. He promised that Britain, while not being prepared to vote in favour of a candidate whom it considered was not qualified, would not exercise the veto if seven affirmative votes were cast in the Security Council. Similar views were expressed by the U.S. delegate.

15 Oct.—The Russian delegation temporarily withdrew both its big and little 'package' proposals, and the Committee agreed to a Peruvian motion that a good offices committee composed of the Netherlands, Peru, and Egypt should seek a solution among the Great Powers to the deadlock over the admission of new members.

19 Oct.—**Treatment of Indians in South Africa.** Replying to Indian charges about the treatment of Indians in South Africa, Mr Jooste (South Africa) said that as a result of Indian penetration the racial pattern in parts of Africa had changed. He claimed that in banning

the entry of wives and children of Indians in South Africa the Union Government had merely withdrawn a privilege enjoyed only by Indians. He said the Government was still prepared for a round-table conference with India and Pakistan but could not agree to a conference which would admit U.N. competence in the matter. Pakistan was ready to take part in such a conference but not India, who, he said, derived propaganda and political benefit from these U.N. discussions. He did not believe that India wished to compose her differences with South Africa.

21 Oct.—The Indian and Pakistan delegations issued a joint statement affirming that there was no divergence in their approach to a round table conference but before it could usefully take place there must be some positive indication from the Union Government of its willingness to revise its racial policies or at least suspend them during negotiations. No such indication had ever been given.

General Assembly—Social and Humanitarian Committee

21 Oct.—**Refugees.** The Committee decided to extend the office of the U.N. Commissioner for Refugees for five years. Another motion called on all Governments to intensify efforts on behalf of refugees. Russia and other Communist countries opposed the motions on the ground that refugees in general should be repatriated.

General Assembly—Trusteeship Committee

19 Oct.—**Central African Federation.** The Rev. Michael Scott presented a letter attesting the objections of eighty-three Nyasaland chiefs to the proposed federation of Nyasaland with the Rhodesias. The chiefs considered that the advance of Nyasaland towards self-government would be retarded by federation, especially in view of the colour barriers existing in the Rhodesias and contended that imposition of the federal scheme would destroy the mutual good faith existing between Britain and Nyasaland, besides being prejudicial to good relations between Nyasaland and other members of the federation. They proposed that an advisory opinion be sought from the International Court to determine whether the Protectorates were sacred trusts which could not be handed over by the administering Power to another Government.

Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

21 Oct.—**Immigration Scheme.** The advisory commission of U.N.W.R.A. received a plan, drafted by the Tennessee Valley Authority with the support of the U.S. State Department, to provide irrigation and electrical power for Jordan, Syria, and Israel from Jordan waters at a cost of \$121 m. It estimated that fulfilment of the plan would allow of the resettlement of about 200,000 Arab refugees in Jordan.

Security Council

13 Oct.—**Trieste.** Mr Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) sent a letter to the president requesting an immediate meeting of the Council on the

United Nations (*continued*)

ground that Trieste had been converted illegally into a 'foreign military and naval base' and that the partitioning of the territory by Britain and the United States in violation of the Italian peace treaty was leading to increasing friction between bordering States and thus endangering peace and security in the region.

The letter was accompanied by formal proposals which in conformity with Article XI, annex 6, of the peace treaty and with the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers of 12 December 1946, requested the Council: (1) to appoint Col. Fluckiger of Switzerland as Governor of Trieste; (2) to bring the instruments for the provisional regime of the Free Territory into effect forthwith; (3) to establish the Provisional Council of Government under the terms of the treaty; and (4) to institute the permanent statute for Trieste within three months of the Governor's appointment.

15 Oct.—Opening the debate on Trieste, Mr Vyshinsky denounced as a violation of the Italian peace treaty the Anglo-American decision to hand over Zone A to Italy. He said Russia would not agree to the Trieste problem being solved among three, four, or five Powers, and he demanded that a Governor should be appointed as a first step.

Mr Lodge (U.S.A.) said Mr Vyshinsky's proposal to discuss the matter in the Security Council was 'not a serious plan' but a propaganda device to cause trouble. He said the Anglo-American decision was an honest attempt to increase stability in an important part of Europe and to lead to a lasting solution. It had been reached after most careful and deliberate thought.

16 Oct.—**Syrian-Israeli Dispute.** Syria protested to the Council against incidents arising from an Israeli project to divert the course of the River Jordan which it described as a 'flagrant violation' of the armistice agreement. The Council was requested to take appropriate action.

19 Oct.—**Palestine.** The Council met at the urgent request of the three western Powers to discuss the tension between Israel and neighbouring Arab States, with particular reference to recent acts of violence (*see Jordan*).

It decided to ask Gen. Bennike, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Commission, to come to New York at once to report on the situation.

The Jordan Government addressed a memorandum to the President of the Council referring to the Israeli attack on Qibya which it described as a 'criminal aggression' which threatened an outbreak of hostilities and which called for immediate U.N. action, especially by the western Powers as signatories of the 1950 declaration.

20 Oct.—**Trieste.** Against the strong opposition of Mr Vyshinsky who again declared that Russia would not acquiesce in any agreement reached 'behind the backs' of the other signatories, the Council decided to postpone discussion of the Trieste issue until 2 November. Mr Vyshinsky also repeated the charge that an Anglo-American base had been created in Trieste.

Palestine. Following representations by Arab delegates the Council

agreed that discussion of the Palestine situation should include a specific reference to the Qibya raid.

The Israeli Government filed a counter-protest against Arab violations of the armistice by 'brutal assaults' across the frontier and by seeking to maintain tension in the area. It also invoked the Council's intervention.

UNITED STATES. 8 Oct.—Russian Threat. President Eisenhower told the press that the Soviets now had the capability of atomic attack on the United States and that such capability would increase with the passage of time. He added that this did not mean that the Soviet threat of bombardment was 'right on the doorstep', but Russia had a stockpile of atomic weapons of conventional type, and the powerful explosion of 12 August had been produced by the forerunner of a weapon of a power far in excess of the conventional type. The President asked all members of his Administration to refrain from comment on Soviet nuclear capabilities unless they first checked their statements with the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Korea: Note to China. The United States sent a Note to Communist China through the Swedish Government in which it repeated the offer to meet emissaries from Peking and North Korea at Honolulu, San Francisco, or Geneva to discuss arrangements for the Korean peace conference. The Note emphasized that an early reply from the Communist side was imperative if negotiations were to be completed in time for the conference to begin on 15 October. It again stated that the United Nations Assembly had already rejected Peking's efforts to secure the inclusion of neutrals in the conference.

9 Oct.—Great Britain. Sir Roger Makins, British Ambassador, speaking to the Commonwealth Club at San Francisco, said that Great Britain had no intention of pressing for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations at 'the present time', though this problem would have to be tackled sooner or later. He said that the British did not consider sitting at a conference table, even though nothing could come of it, was appeasement.

British Guiana. A State Department statement said that the United States Government was gratified to note that the British Government intended to take firm action to meet the situation in British Guiana, and that the United States 'would be gravely concerned at the threat to the security of the hemisphere which would arise if British Guiana fell victim to an international Communist conspiracy'.

Korea. The State Department said in a statement that the United States intended to carry out its responsibilities under the armistice agreement which included the maintenance of security in the area and the protection of the rights of the non-repatriate prisoners, and that the United States had urged forbearance and moderation on the South Korean Government. The difficulties of the task undertaken by India and the other nations of the commission were appreciated.

10 Oct.—Chinese Note *re* Korean conference (*see China*).

11 Oct.—Polish protest *re* seizure of vessel (*see Poland*).

U.S.A. (continued)

12 Oct.—Korea. Note to China. In a Note sent through Swedish channels to the Governments of Communist China and North Korea, the United States, with the approval of her allies, agreed to meet the Communist representatives at Panmunjom on 26 October, but pointed out that this did not imply that they considered Panmunjom a suitable site for the political conference. The Note stated that the United States representatives were authorized to agree on a time and place for the conference and to exchange views on the procedural, administrative, and related questions which it might be appropriate to discuss before the conference began. In regard to the composition of the conference, it pointed out that, contrary to Communist assertions, the Communist side had originally insisted that the political conference should be limited to the Governments concerned on both sides, and it stated that the composition of the conference had been set out in the resolution adopted by the U.N. General Assembly on 28 August. The Assembly had also recommended the inclusion of the Soviet Union if this was desired by the Communist side. To the extent consistent with this basis the U.S. representative would be prepared to discuss the composition of the conference.

U.S.—Greek Pact (*see Greece*).

Vice-President in New Zealand (*see New Zealand*).

Korea. A White House statement, issued after discussions between Mrs Pandit, President of the U.N. Assembly, and President Eisenhower and Mr Dulles, said that the President had expressed appreciation of the assumption by India of the difficult role of chairman of the neutral nations commission in Korea and had told Mrs Pandit that everything possible would be done by the United States to facilitate the work of the United Nations Command and the neutral commission.

Russian Threat. In a speech to a conference of state leaders of the American Legion at Indianapolis, Mr Cole, a member of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the joint Atomic Energy Commission, said that, given time and a research and production programme of sufficient vigour, he feared that the Soviets might come to possess hundreds, or even thousands, of hydrogen weapons, and that if the U.S. hydrogen effort faltered, 'the Soviet have it in their capacity to outstrip us and outstrip us decisively within a relatively short period of time'.

13 Oct.—G.A.T.T. resolution on U.S. dairy import restrictions (*see United Nations, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*).

Assistance to Buy Surplus Farm Products. The United States Foreign Operations Administration announced that \$130 m. would be made available to European countries and between \$35 to \$45 m. to other friendly countries to enable them to buy surplus farm products. The surpluses would be only for domestic consumption in the purchasing countries and half of the transport must be in United States ships.

Republican Defeat. The Democratic candidate, Mr Lester Johnson, was returned in the by-election for the ninth congressional district of Wisconsin. It was the first time in history that this district had ever

returned a Democrat.

Atomic Information. The Federation of American Scientists issued a statement urging President Eisenhower to disclose more information on such basic atomic facts as the destructive powers of the atomic and hydrogen bombs and how vulnerable to attack United States cities were.

14 Oct.—Security Rule. President Eisenhower by executive order made it a dismissal offence for Government employees to refuse to testify before Congressional committees on the grounds of possible self-incrimination.

N.A.T.O. It was reported in the press that the Government had informed N.A.T.O. officials that the additional armoured division, which it had been agreed in April to send to reinforce the army in Europe, would not be sent in peace time but would be available on the outbreak of hostilities.

15 Oct.—Persian Oil. It was announced that Mr Herbert Hoover, junior, recently appointed as a special adviser to the Secretary of State on oil, had left for Tehran to make 'on the spot' observation of the Anglo-Persian oil dispute.

16 Oct.—Middle East. President Eisenhower announced that Mr Eric Johnston had been sent to Israel and the Middle Eastern countries as his special representative with the rank of Ambassador to help create conditions of greater calm and stability in that area. He would also discuss plans for the joint development by the Arab States and Israel of the water resources of the Jordan valley.

17 Oct.—Off-shore Purchases (see *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*).

In a speech at St Louis, President Eisenhower emphasized the dependence of the United States on foreign supplies and the need to strengthen the economies of America's friends so as to make them independent of financial aid and able to buy from the United States.

18 Oct.—Western Note to Russia (see *U.S.S.R.*).

Great Britain. Atomic Information. Lord Cherwell, British Cabinet Minister, issued a statement saying there was already co-operation in the atomic field between the United Kingdom and the United States to the limits permitted by the McMahon Act, but full co-operation on a reciprocal basis would be beneficial and it would not be a one-sided affair. He claimed that Britain's security standards and procedures were comparable to those applied in the United States.

Israeli Attack on Jordan. The State Department issued a statement in which the Government expressed its deepest sympathy for the families of those who lost their lives during the recent attack by Israeli forces on Qibya. From reports reaching the State Department the United States Government was convinced that those responsible should be brought to account and effective measures be taken to prevent such incidents in the future. The Government was deeply concerned about mounting tension in the area and for that reason had, with the British and French Governments, requested early consideration of the situation by the Security Council.

U.S.A. (continued)

19 Oct.—Shipments to Hong Kong. The Assistant Secretary of Commerce announced that U.S. export restrictions on shipments to Hong Kong would be relaxed on 22 October.

Chinese Note *re* Korean conference (*see China*).

Mexico. President Eisenhower and the President of Mexico met at Nueva Guerrero in Mexico on the occasion of the dedication of a new dam.

20 Oct.—Israel. Mr Dulles said that the United States had deferred making an economic aid allocation to Israel from M.S.A. funds. He said this decision, which was taken before the recent Israeli attack on three Jordan villages, was occasioned by Israel's defiance of the decisions of Gen. Bennike and her refusal to co-operate with the United Nations truce commission's instruction to cease diverting water from the Jordan.

U.S.S.R. 10 Oct.—New British Ambassador. Sir William Hayter presented his letters of credence to the Kremlin.

Georgia. It was announced that Mr G. Karchav, first secretary of the Communist Party in Abkhazian, an autonomous republic in Georgia, had been dismissed and succeeded by Mr G. A. Gegeshidze.

12 Oct.—Trieste. Identical Notes handed to the United States and British Ambassadors protested at the handing over to Italy of the administration of Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste, declaring that it was a violation of the peace treaty with Italy, that it would inevitably lead to friction between States, especially those bordering the Free Territory, and that it created a threat to peace and security in the region. Full responsibility was placed on the U.S. and British Governments, who were accused of having turned down, without any basis, all candidates for the post of Governor of the Free Territory and of having failed to agree on the candidates they themselves had put forward in the Security Council.

13 Oct.—Russian proposals *re* Trieste (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

18 Oct.—Western Note. Notes from the United States, the United Kingdom, and France were received in reply to the Soviet Note of 28 September. After stating that the Federal German Government and the German authorities in Berlin had been consulted, the Note said that a satisfactory settlement of German and Austrian problems was essential for a relaxation of international tensions and that real progress could be made by frank discussions in Germany and Austria and not by embarking on a further exchange of Notes. Regarding the Soviet proposal to discuss the Austrian question through diplomatic channels, the Note pointed out that, as no progress has been made through such channels during the past few years, discussion by the four Foreign Ministers represented the best way of ending the existing stalemate on a treaty. The Note therefore proposed that the Foreign Ministers should meet at Lugano on 9 November to discuss German and Austrian questions. In regard to the Soviet proposal for an additional five-Power conference to lessen international tensions, the Note pointed out that all

the five Governments mentioned in the Soviet Note could be represented at the proposed conference at Panmunjom to discuss the arrangements for the political conference on Korea. The object of this conference was precisely to remove a major source of tension in the Far East and thus open the way for an early settlement of other international problems. Other matters mentioned in the Soviet Note, such as the disarmament question, were under either current or projected discussion in the U.N. General Assembly, several of them having been inscribed on the agenda at the request of the Soviet Union.

Prisoners. The Danish and Norwegian Embassies announced that four Danes, two Norwegian civilians who had been held in Soviet prison camps since the end of the war, and five Norwegians who had been prisoners of war, were to be handed over in Berlin by the Russians.

20 Oct.—Prisoners. Thirty-five Dutch prisoners of war were returned by the Russians to the Dutch authorities in east Berlin. They had been captured serving in the German army on the eastern front.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. 21 Oct.—The W.F.T.U. ended its eleven-day third congress in Vienna which was attended by about 800 delegates from seventy-nine countries. Signor Di Vittorio, president of the Italian Confederation of Labour, was re-elected chairman of the executive committee and M. Saillant general secretary. Mr Shvernik, chairman of the Soviet trade union council, and M. Alain le Leap, general secretary of the French C.G.T., were among the twelve vice-presidents.

The congress passed a manifesto calling upon workers of the world to 'mobilize all forces to establish and strengthen the unity of labour', and a resolution appealing to trade unions in capitalist and colonial countries to 'increase their drive for higher wages and full employment'. The congress approved the 'repeated proposal of the W.F.T.U. for co-operation with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions. It condemned the leaders of the American A.F.L. and C.I.O. unions 'who were at present in control of the I.C.F.T.U.' for allegedly splitting and weakening the trade union movement. Another resolution called for trade union action to prevent the ratification of the Bonn and Paris treaties. A third resolution on the 'tasks of trade unions in colonial and semi-colonial countries' called for an alliance between the labour movement and the movements of national liberation.

YUGOSLAVIA. 8 Oct.—Trieste. British and U.S. statement re Trieste Free Territory (*see Great Britain*).

Mr Kardelj, Vice-President of the Government, broadcast an announcement that a formal protest would be made against the action of the western Powers regarding Trieste (*see Trieste*). The Belgrade radio programmes were interrupted to give descriptions of the demonstrations in Zagreb and other cities, and in the capital attempts were made to attack the British and U.S. Embassies, the Italian Legation,

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and the British and American reading rooms.

Mr Kardelj said that President Tito 'energetically condemned' the decision, and indicated that he would 'in no case agree with it'. It was 'only an incitement' to Italian expansionism, as was shown by Signor Pella's statement that the move was 'only the first phase towards satisfying Italy's claims'. Yugoslavia was not prepared to reconcile herself to the new situation and would undertake 'all possible measures' to protect her interests.

9 Oct.—Protest to Britain and U.S.A. The Government delivered a Note to the British and U.S. Embassies declaring that 'in no circumstances' was it prepared to accept the situation created by the Allied decision to withdraw from Zone A and from Trieste, and calling upon the western Powers to abandon their intention of abolishing military Government and of ceding administration to Italy. It said that the decision was a 'unilateral violation' of the Italian peace treaty which was 'unjust and dangerous' because it gave Italy an ethnically mixed territory in which 239,000 Italian-speaking people lived exclusively in the city of Trieste while all the rest of the territory was entirely Slovene. The ceding of Zone A could in no way be justified. Sixty-three thousand Slovenes and Croats would be delivered 'to the mercy of Italy' because in acquiring Zone A Italy neither accepted any real obligations nor gave any guarantees that she would honour their human and minority rights. Furthermore, Trieste was doomed to economic ruin, and substantial damage was being inflicted upon its hinterland, Yugoslavia, Austria, and other countries. The decision was dangerous in that it represented a unilateral, partial implementation of the tripartite declaration of 20 March 1948 which Yugoslavia 'has never agreed to and never will'. It also represented a concession to Italian territorial expansionism, which had been growing 'ever stronger'. Finally, Yugoslavia retained her right 'to employ all appropriate means—on the basis of the U.N. Charter—to protect her interests in the area of Trieste'.

10 Oct.—In a speech at Leskovac, Southern Serbia, Marshal Tito declared that Yugoslavia would regard the entry of Italian troops into Zone A of the Trieste Free Territory as an act of aggression and that 'we have decided to go even to the extreme to protect our rights and we shall do so in the spirit of the United Nations Charter, including the use of arms in defence of peace... The first measure undertaken by Yugoslavia is the sending of troops to Zone B'. He again asked that the Anglo-American decision should be revoked and proposed, as a last offer by Yugoslavia, the creation of two autonomous zones: the first, under Yugoslavia, to comprise Zone B and the 'entirely Yugoslav' hinterland of Zone A, and the second under Italy to comprise the city of Trieste. He said this arrangement should hold for ten years or more and should provide against 'denationalization' by either side.

11 Oct.—Marshal Tito declared in a speech at Skoplje that 'the moment Italian troops set foot' in Zone A Yugoslav forces would move in too. The statement was greeted by tumultuous applause from a crowd of about 250,000. Marshal Tito added that his words were meant

to be resolute and just so that the western Powers might realize that 'we Yugoslavs will not permit them to go further—so that they should know we are speaking seriously and that there is action behind our words, the action of the entire Yugoslav people'. He expressed the hope however that a way out might still be found and that Britain and America would revoke their 'unjust decision'. He asserted that, continuing its former Fascist expansionist policy, Italy wanted Istria and Dalmatia and that she was stirring up trouble over Albania. Yugoslavia he declared, had no designs on Albania but wanted it to be an independent country with a regime of its own people's choice. Yugoslavia would never approve of anyone interfering in Albanian internal affairs—least of all Italy. He finally appealed to the Allies to advise Italy that friendship with Yugoslavia was more important than an unjust solution of the Trieste issue, and said that Yugoslavia would then extend her hand to Italy in spite of what had happened.

Protest meetings against the Anglo-American decision were held throughout Yugoslavia.

12 Oct.—Conference Proposal. The Government proposed in Notes to Britain, the United States, and Italy that an immediate four-Power conference should be held to 'eliminate a situation threatening peace'. The Note reiterated the Yugoslav objections to the Anglo-U.S. decision and stated that its implementation would mean that Italy was passing over to aggressive action against Yugoslavia. Emphasizing the urgency of the proposal, it stated that a conference would be useless if in the meantime the decision should be carried into effect.

Memorandum to United Nations. The Government sent to the U.N. Secretary-General for circulation to all members, a memorandum which set out the history of the Trieste dispute. It then referred to Italian troop movements when tension threatened towards the end of the summer and said that immediately after the announcement of the western Powers' decision to hand over control of Zone A to Italy additional Italian armed forces had begun to move nearer the zonal border preparing for entry. It stated that this had created a critical situation on Yugoslavia's north-west frontier and had exposed Yugoslavia to the danger of a *fait accompli* which would seriously infringe her national interests, rights, and security. It emphasized that the Italian peace treaty had recognized Yugoslavia's direct interest in the Trieste territory and said that if the western plans were carried out and Zone A occupied by Italy, Yugoslav rights would be violated and the western Powers would have abrogated to themselves the right to change a fundamental decision of the treaty without the agreement of the most interested participant. Moreover, the entry of the Italian Army into Zone A would create an 'Italian bridgehead' on the Adriatic coast, the dangers of which were demonstrated by bitter past experience, by Italy's hostile policy since the war and her claims not only to Trieste but to such territories as Istria and Dalmatia, and by the publicly declared aims of Signor Pella to restore the former greatness of Italy. Because of these circumstances Yugoslavia would consider the entry of the Italian Army into Zone A an 'act of aggression' and would regard it to be her

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duty under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter to withstand with all means the execution of such a decision and to bring the question to the responsible organ of the United Nations. To remedy the dangerous situation the Yugoslav Government had proposed an immediate four-Power conference on the subject.

There were renewed demonstrations in Belgrade against the Anglo-American decision, and further damage was again caused to the British and American reading rooms.

Danube Shipping Agreement (see Austria).

Trieste. Russian protest to western Powers (see U.S.S.R.).

13 Oct.—Russian proposals *re* Trieste (see *United Nations, Security Council*).

Students staged a demonstration in Belgrade in favour of the Yugoslav demand for a four-Power conference. Demonstrations were also reported from Ljubljana and other towns.

A group of about fifteen young men entered the British reading room in Belgrade and burned all the newspapers and magazines.

14 Oct.—An article in *Politika* by Mr Pijade, Vice Premier, which was broadcast by Belgrade Radio, said that Russia's latest moves on Trieste were 'neither in the interests of Yugoslavia nor of the Trieste population'. The similarity between the Russian and Yugoslav attitudes was only 'accidental and apparent'. Russia cared no more for Yugoslav interests than she did in 1948.

16 Oct.—In a speech on the Trieste situation, Mr Djilas, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, complained of the 'back-stage methods and suddenness' of the Anglo-U.S. decision which, he said, had embittered Yugoslavs more than the decision itself. He said the western Powers had been neither loyal nor open towards Yugoslavia and had mistaken Yugoslav sincerity as a sign of weakness. Yugoslavia would not renounce co-operation with the west, but it had to be 'open and real', not a one-sided use of *Diktat* and *faits accomplis*.

17 Oct.—In an interview with the British newspaper, *Observer*, Marshal Tito described the Anglo-American decision as a blow which 'struck me like lightning out of a clear sky'. He said the decision could not, however, have the effect of making Yugoslavia turn to the other side: his country was an independent country conducting an independent policy. The Marshal said Yugoslav troops would not fight against Anglo-American troops, but 'if the Italian troops were to enter Zone A under the protection of the British-American troops—in other words, under the protection of the Atlantic Treaty—that would cause a catastrophic reaction in Yugoslavia'. Marshal Tito referred to Yugoslav fears that Zone B would come next—'that is why we were compelled to react so sharply'. If the Italians were to enter Zone A, and Yugoslavia did not resist, a clash with Italy would be inevitable in the future. The Marshal ended the interview with a message to the British people, in which he expressed confidence in Sir Winston Churchill whose 'realistic appreciation of the world as a whole, and our position in particular,' would help to settle the problem favourably and preserve peace.

18 Oct.—The representatives of the three western Powers saw Dr Bebler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and communicated to him the outcome of the three-Power talks in London and of Mr Eden's talks with the Yugoslav and Italian Ambassadors on 17 October. Later the three envoys were received by Marshal Tito.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Nov. General Election in Yugoslavia.
 " 9 General Election in the Sudan begins.

1933
The representatives of the three Western Powers in the League of Nations, the British, the French, and the Americans, have been in London since the 1st of September, and have been engaged in a series of negotiations with the Japanese and Italian Governments, in order to bring about a settlement of the Manchurian and Abyssinian questions.

The British Government, under the leadership of Mr. MacDonald, has been in the forefront of the negotiations, and has been in constant communication with the Japanese and Italian Governments, in order to bring about a settlement of the Manchurian and Abyssinian questions.

The Japanese Government, under the leadership of Mr. Hirota, has been in the forefront of the negotiations, and has been in constant communication with the British and American Governments, in order to bring about a settlement of the Manchurian and Abyssinian questions.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

The following events are expected to take place during the next few months:

1. The League of Nations will meet in September, in order to discuss the Manchurian and Abyssinian questions.

2. The British Government will announce its policy on the Manchurian and Abyssinian questions.

3. The Japanese Government will announce its policy on the Manchurian and Abyssinian questions.

4. The Italian Government will announce its policy on the Manchurian and Abyssinian questions.